# THE ARMY.

THE ARMY REGISTER FOR 1874.

Wacancies, Promotions, Reappointments, Transfers and Casualties.

OFFICERS ON DETACHED SERVICE.

List of Aides-de-Camp, Professors of Military Science and Tactics, and Acting Signal Officers.

Register of General Officers and Field Officers for 1874.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1874. The Army Register for 1874, which is in type and was expected to be issued on the 1st inst., will not be ready for distribution for about two weeks. By the time it reaches the officers in Alaska and other outlying stations it will be somewhat stale. Though superior in many respects to the registers of ante bellum days, it is still defective in not showing the stations and duties of officers, except those defailed as assistant and acting assistant professors at West Point, professors of military science and tactics at colleges and universities, and a few ordmance officers who are in command at arsenals and armories. This defect should be remedled in future Registers, as it might easily be without materially increasing the bulk of the volume.

There are at present 2,077 commissioned officers on the active list, of whom 534 belong to the staff departments and 1,543 to the line of the army. Compared with last year's Register this shows a net decrease of 18 staff officers and a net increase

The tabular statement of the organization of the army will show that under the act of March 3. 1873, a commissary sergeant has been appointed for each post or place of deposit of subsistence supplies, with the rank and pay of an ordnance sergeant; and that no more appointments of company quartermaster sergeants will be made as these non-commissioned officers are not enumerated in the act of May 17, 1872, and are not en titled to its benefits. (This fact does not seem to have presented itself to the war authorities until April, 1873, when an order prohibiting future appointments of these sergeants was issued.) VACANCIES.

The total number of vacancies is 177, of which 5 are in the Engineer corps, 48 in regiments, and 124 in those staff departments in which promotions and appointments are tabooed by act of Congress. Several bills have been introduced in both houses repealing in whole or in part the prohibitory enactment of March 3, 1859; and, no doubt, some measure of relief will be vouchsafed to those disconsolate staff officers whose promotion has been so long deserred. Meantime the staff corps is being depleted at a rate that fills the respective chiefs with alarm. The departments most affected are the Medical Department, sixty-five vacancies; the Ordnance, twentyfive vacancies: the Quartermaster General's. vacancies, and the Pay Department, eighteen vacancies. In the case of the medicos the difficulty is temporarily surmounted by the employment of contract physicians, or acting assistant surgeons as they are termed, at rates of pay varying from \$100 to \$150 per month. Ordnance, quartermaster and commissary duties are performed by line officers specially detailed, but in the Pay Department this is not practicable. Uncle Sam's nephews must be paid by regular pay-PROMOTIONS.

The past year was a comparatively good one for promotions, including those that will follow when certain officers whose seniority entitles them to advancement to fill existing vacancies shall have been "carried up" the promotions in esse and in posse number upwards of 100, as fol-

To the rank of brigadier general, one; colonel,

four; heutenant coionel, seven; major, ten; cantain, thirty-one, and the balance first lieutenants. The officers already promoted, above the rank of captain, and Lieutenant Colonels Crook, to brigadier general vice Cooke retired, and Henry D. Wallen to colonel Second infantry, vice Crawford retired. Majors E. A. Carr, Fifth cavairy, and John P. Hatch, Fourth cavalry, succeeded to the ments. (Colonel Carr was originally carried promotion to the Fourth cavalry and Colonel Hatch to the Fifth, but they exchanged so as to remain with their old regiments.) Captains H. C. Bank. head, Eighth cavairy, and James Biddle, First cavalry, were promoted majors of the Fourth and Sixth cavairy respectively, vice Hatch promoted and Norris retired. The vacancy vice Carr promoted was filled by the reappointment of Major Gordon as noted below. Major Bankhead was twenty years in the Flith infantry and would still have been a captain-at this date he would have stood No. 8 on the list of injantry captains-had ne not been transferred to the Eighth cavalry on the consolidation of regiments in 1870. As it is, he has served longer than any of the twenty-eight cav-

merved longer than any of the twenty-eight cavalry majors who rank him.

Major J. D. Wikkins, sth infantry, took the Heutenant colonely of his regiment, vice Wallen, promoted, and Major Richard J. Dodge succeeded General Crook as Heutenant colonel of the 23d. In the place of Wikkins and Dodge, promoted, Captains Thomas L. Dunn and Henry L. Chipman were made majors of the 8th and 3d iniantry, respectively.

The promotions consequent upon the retirement of Calonels Cullium, Engineer corps. Granger, 21st.

of Colonels Cullum, Engineer corps, Granger, 21st infantry, and Doubleday, 24th infantry, have not been announced. The senior officers in the line of promotion are:— Lieutenant Colonels Z. B. Tower, Engineers; Alfred Sully, 19th infantry, and Joseph H. Potter,

19th infantry.

Majors Q. A. Gillmore, Engineers; William H.
Lewis, 7th infantry, and John S. Mason, 15th infantry.

Captains Jared A. Smith, Engineers; Guido liges, 4th infantry, and N. W. Osborne, 13th infantry. BEAPPOINTMENTS. The following officers have been reappointed aring the year:—
Major George A. Gordon, 4th cavalry, nonorably
unstered out January 1, 1871; reappointed major

Major George A. Gordon, 4th cavairy, honorably mustered out January 1, 1871; reappointed major 6th cavairy.

Captain George B. Hoge, 12th infantry, wholly retired August 30, 1871; reappointed captain 12th infantry; again examined by a returing board and pronounced not incapacitated for active service; resigned January 31, 1874.

Captain William M. Kilgour, 41st infantry, wholly retired December 16, 1867; reappointed captain 24th infantry, and since retired under sections 16 and 17, act August 3, 1861.

Captain Louis H. Sanger, 17th infantry, dismissed July 24, 1872; reappointed captain 17th infantry, with his former rank.

Gustave H. Radetzki, Lieutenant Ninth cavairy, dismissed October 17, 1872; reappointed January 6, 1873; dismissed November 19, 1873.

George W. Smith, Captain 18th infantry, resigned December 31, 1866, appointed second heutenant 5th cavairy.

Pth cavalry.
Vinton A. Goddard, Lieutenant 6th cavalry, resigned January 17, 1873, appointed second heuten-

signed January 17, 1873, appointed second heutenant 4th artillery.

Augustus G. Tassin, Captain 12th infantry, discharged December 1, 1870, appointed second fleutenant 12th infantry.

Charles H. Lester, Captain 8th cavalry, resigned 1890, appointed second fleutenant 24th infantry.

W. O. Cory, Lieutenant 24th infantry, honorably mustered out January 1, 1871, appointed second fleutenant 15th infantry. (A bill is before the House to restore this officer to the rank he held when mustered out. If passed, it will place him No. 9 on the list of first fleutenants in his regiment as soon as a vacancy occurs.)

Alexander H. M. Taylor, Lieutenant 17th infantry, discharged December 1, 1870; since hospital steward; appointed second fleutenant 19th Infantry.

TRANSFERS.

TRANSPERS.

Captain L. T. Morris from 3d infantry to 8th cavalry; Captain Charles Hobart from 8th cavalry to 3d infantry; Lieutenant J. F. Smallwood from 2d cavalry to 9th injantry (since resigned); Lieutenant John H. Coate from 9th injantry to 2d cavalry; Lieutenant Charles A. Vernon from 4th cavalry to 19th infantry; Lieutenant H. S. Crews from 19th infantry to 4th cavalry; Lieutenant Harry C. Johnson from the 2d to the 1st infantry.

CASUALTIES.

Including withdrawals from active service there have been 119 casualties, 'viz.'—50 resignations, 45 deaths, 8 dismissais, 6 cashiered, 1 dropped for essertion and 9 retired.

Among the resignations the most noticeable is that of Colonel James L. Donaldson, retired, late

Assistant Quartermaster General, he being the first officer on the retured list who has voluntarily quitted the service—an example not likely to be very extensively followed.

The Indians are credited with causing seven of the fortyfive deaths via Conventions.

extensively followed.

The Indians are credited with causing seven of the forty-five deaths, viz,:—General Canby and Lieutenant Jacob J. Almy, 5th cavairy, murdered; Lieutenant Sherwood, 21st infantry, qued of wounds received while meeting a flag of truce, and Captain Thomas and Lieutenants Cranston and Howe, 4th artiflery, and Wright, 12th Infantry, killed in battle. Paymaster John S. Walker and Lieutenant H. C. Dodge, 2d artiflery, are supposed to have been lost at sea, and three officers committed suicide.

OPFICKES ON DETACHED SENVICE.

About one-fifth of the line officers are on detached service. The recruiting service absorbs at least sixty, the Military Academy twenty-five (in addition to engineer and ordnance officers), the signal service a dozen, disbursing duties another dozen, while thirty-six are on the personal staffs of general officers as adea-de-camp and about eighty on leave of absence.

A large proportion of the duties incidental to the quartermaster and Commissary departments is performed by detached line officers, and one (Lieutenant Thomas H. Bradley, 21st Infantry) has been 5th duty in the war Department during the whole period of his service in the regular army (May, 1866, to the present time) and for some time previous, while an officer of volunteers.

A list of aides-de-camp, professors of military science and tactics and acting signal officers is subjoined:—

AIDES-DE-CAMP,

The subiolined list of aides is not given in the

science and tactics and acting signal officers is subjoined:

AIDES-DE-CAMP,
The subjoined list of aides is not given in the Register, and is now published for the first time:
To the General of the Army.—Major William D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Orlando M. Poe, Eugineer; Captain Joseph C. Audenried, 6th cavalry; Captain John M. Bacon, 9th cavalry; Captain J. E. Tourtellotte, 7th cavalry; Lieutenant James C. McCoy, 4th artillery; all with the rank and pay of colonel.
To the Lieutenant General—Major George A. Forsyth, 9th cavalry, Military Secretary; Captain M. V. Sheridan, 7th cavalry; Lieutenant Frederick D. Grant, 4th cavalry, Military Secretary; Captain M. V. Sheridan, 7th cavalry; Lieutenant Frederick D. Grant, 4th cavalry, Military Secretary; Captain M. S. Wharton, 9th infantry; Captain William G. Mitchell, 5th infantry; Lieutenant George S. L. Ward, 23d infantry;
To Major General John M. Schofield—Captain William M. Wherry, 6th infantry; Lieutenant William Ennis, 4th artillery.
To Major General Irwin McDowell—Lieutenant Jonn H. Coster, 8th cavalry; Lieutenant Lannes H. Jones, 4th cavalry; Lieutenant Charles King, 5th cavalry.

To Brigadier General John Pope—Captain William

avairy. To Brigadier General John Pope—Captain William Ick. Dunn, Jr., 2d arthiery; Uaptain Charles T. Isley, 7th cavairy; Lieutenant William B. Wetmore, listey, 7th cavairy; Lieutenant Wittiam B. Wetmore, 6th cavairy.

To Brigadier General Alfred Terry—Captain Edward W. Smith, 18th infantry; Captain Robert P. Hughes, 3d infantry; Lieutenant Eugene B. Gibbs, 6th infantry.

To Brigadier General Edward O. C. Ord—Captain Henry G. Litchfield, 2d artillery; Lieutenant Hugh G. Brown, 12th infantry; Lieutenant Placidus Ord, 19th infantry.

To Brigadier General C. C. Augur—Captain George B. Kussell, 9th infantry; Lieutenant Jacob A. Augur, 5th cavairy; Lieutenant Colonel Augur, 2d cavairy.

To Brigadier General George Crook—Captain A.

2d cavalry.

To Brigadier General George Crook—Captain A.

Nickerson, 23d infantry; Lieutenant William J.

Ross, 21st infantry; Lieutenant John G. Bourke,

3d cavalry.

To Brevet Major General William H. Emory—
Captain William W. Sanders, 6th infantry; Lieutenant Edward M. Hayes, 5th cavalry; Lieutenant
Charles King, 5th cavalry.

To Brevet Majhr General Jeff C. Davis—Captain

E. V. Sumner, 1st cavalry; Lieutenant William H.

Boyle, 21st infantry; Lieutenant Frederick K.

Ward, 1st cavalry.

E. V. Sumner, 1st cavairy; Lieutenant William H. Boyle, 21st infantry; Lieutenant Frederick K. Ward, 1st cavairy.

PROFESSORS OF MILITARY SCIENCE.

The following lieutenants are on detached service as professors of military science and tactics under the act of July 28, 1866, authorizing the President to detail not more than twenty officers for this purpose. Nine of these officers are graduates of West Point, six served in the volunteers and one was appointed from the ranks.

J. M. Lancaster, 3d artillery, Bishop Seabury Mission, Fairbault, Minn.

J. P. Sanger, 1st artillery, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.

J. W. McMurray, 1st artillery, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Eli L. Huggins, 2d artillery, Minnesota State

Brunswick, Me.

J. W. McMurray, 1st artillery, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Eli L. Huggins, 2d artillery, Minnesota State University, St. Anthony's Falls, Minn.
S. M. Swigert, 2d cavairy, Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.
A. H. Merrill, 1st artillery, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.
M. C. Wilkinson, 3d infantry, Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Wilkinson, 3d infantry, Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Wilkiam B. McCallum, 5th artillery, Western University of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg.
E. L. Zalinski, 5th artillery, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.
J. T. Webster, 1st artillery, Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa.
Thomas Ward, 1st artillery, Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.
G. P. Colton, 1st artillery, Military Academy, Chester, Pa.
E. S. Gurtis, 2d artillery, Military Academy, Chester, Pa.
E. S. Curtis, 2d artillery, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.
H. H. Pierce, 21st infantry, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.
B. D. Boswell, 11th infantry, State Agricultural College, Cornwallis, Oregon.
There are also lour retired officers on this service, viz.:—Colonel H. B. Carrington, at Wabash College, Crawiordsville, Ind.; Colonel A. W. Preston, at California Military Academy, Oakland, Cal.; Captain James Thompson, at Indiana University, Biomington, Ind.; Lieutenant Charles A. Curtis, at Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.
ACTING PROBABILITIES.
The following are acting signal officers under the orders of "Old Probabilities."
Captain Garrick Mailory, 1st infantry; Lieutenants R. P. Strong, 4th artillery; H. H. C. Dunwoody, 4th artillery; Robert Craig, 4th artillery; E. E. Kilbourne, 2d cavalry; D. J. Gibbon, 9th cavalry; E. S. Grimes, 2d artillery; William B. Weir, 5th artillery; Henry Jackson, 7th cavalry; C. C. Wolcott, 3d artillery; Theodore Smith, 15th Infantry (temporarily).

The Retired List.
If Senator Logan's bill making it obligatory

wolcott, 3d artillery; Theodore Smith, 15th infantry (temporarily).

If Senator Logan's bill making it obligatory upon the President to retire army officers upon their arriving at the age of sixty-five years becomes a law, the following officers of rank will be shelved during the current year:—Commissary General A. B. Eaton, now in his sixty-eighth year; R. H. K. Whiteley, senior colonel of ordnance, who will be sixty-five next May, and Major Franklin E. Hunt, senior paymaster, who will be sixty-five in a lew weeks. The act limiting the number of retired officers to 300 will have to be modified before such an obligatory law can be carried into effect, as there are aiready 298 invalided, maimed and superannuated officers retired from active service. as follows:—Eleven major generals, 13 brigadiers, 56 colonels, 22 lieutenant colonels, 32 majors, 89 captains, 64 lieutenants and 5 chaplains.

The retirements during the year were General Philip St. George Cooke, Colonels Cullum, of the Engineers; Crawford, of the 2d infantry (who has petitioned Congress to be retired with the full rank of major general, which he held when wounded); Kobert S. Granger, of the 21st infantry, and Abner Doubleday, of the colored 24th; Lieutenant Colonels Montgomery, Deputy Quartermaster General, and Duncan, of the 5th cavairy; Major Morris, of the 6th cavairy; Captain Kilgour, 24th infantry, and Lieutenants A. B. Brown, 1st infantry, and Rice, 17th infantry.

Register of General Officers, Heads of Staff Departments, and Field Officers, for February, 1874. GENERAL OF THE ARMY.
William T. Sherman, War Department, Wash-

ngton.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

Philip H. Sheridan, commanding Military Division of the Missouri. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

Winfield S. Hancock, commanding Military Division of the Atlantic; headquarters New York

ity.

John M. Schofield, commanding Military Division of the Pacific; headquarters San Francisco, Cal. Irvin McDowell, commanding Military Division and Department of the South; headquarters Louis-ville, Ky.

ville, ky.

John Pope, commanding Department of the Missour; headquarters Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Giver O. Howard, awaiting orders.

Alfred H. Terry, commanding Department of Dakota; headquarters St. Paul, Minn.

Edward O. C. Ord, commanding Department of the Platte; headquarters Omaha, Neb.

Christopher C. Augur, commanding Department of Texas; headquarters San Antonio, Texas,

George Crook, commanding Department of Arizona; headquarters Prescott, Arizona.

The following officers, though not officially, may properly be \$45,100

ACTING BEIGADIER GENERALS:—

Colonel William H. Emory, 5th cavalry, commanding Department of the Gulf, headquarters New Orleans, La.

David Colonel Readers of the Gulf, headquarters New Orleans, La. BRIGADIER GENERALS.

New Orleans, La.
Colonel Jeff C. Davis, 23d infantry, commanding Department of the Columbia, head-quarters Portland, Oregon.
STAPP DEPARTMENT.
Adjutant General—Brigadier General E. D.

ownsend.
Senior Inspector General—Colonel R. B. Marcy.
Judge Advocate General—Brigadier General Jooph Holt. Chief Signal Officer—Colonel Albert J. Myer. Quartermaster General—Brigadier General M. C.

eigs. Commissary General-Brigadier General A. B. Eaton.
Surgeon General—Brigadier General J. K.
Barnes.
Paymaster General—Colonel Benjamin Alvord.
Chief of Engineers—Brigadier General A. H. Rumphreys.

Chief of Ordnance—Brigadier General Alexander B. Dyer.

## Lineal Rank of Field Officers.

CAVALRY. 1-Wm. H. Emory, 5th cav.
2-J. J. Reynolds, 3d cav.
3-A. C. Gillem, 1st cav.
4-John I. Grigg, 8th cav.
5-Edw'd Haton, 9th cav.
10-S. D. Sturgis, 7th cav. 5-Edw'd Hatca, 9th cav.

1-Cuvier Grover, 3d cav.

2-W. Merritt, 9th cav.

3-Geo, A. Custer, 7th cav.

4-T. C. Devine, 8th cav.

3-W. L. Ethiott. ist cav.

3-W. L. Ethiott. ist cav.

3-B. A. Carr, 4th cav.

3-B. A. Carr, 4th cav.

1-Wm. B. Royal, 5th cav.

2-Elmer Otts, 1st cav.
3-N. A. M. Dualey, 3d cav.
17-A. B. Lattimer, 4th cav.
18-D. B. Mckibbin, 10th cav.
19-J. G. Tilford, 7th cav.
19-J. G. Tilford, 7th cav.
19-J. G. Tilford, 7th cav.
19-J. J. Sprishin, 3d cav.
19-J. J. Sprishin, 3d cav.
21-John Green, 1st cav.
19-A.J. Alexander Sth cav.
19-A.J. Alexander Sth cav.
10-Wm. R. Price, 8th cav.
11-C. B. Compton, 6th cav.
12-G. A. Forsyth, 9th cav.
13-G. W. Schofield, 10th cav.
13-G. W. Schofield, 10th cav.
14-D. R. Clendenin, 8th cav.
15-A. P. Morrow, 9th cav.

ARTILLERY.

ARTILERRY.

Osioneles

1-Horace Brooks, 4th art.

2-Israel Vogdes, 1st art.

3-Win F. Barry, 2d act.

5-Henry J. Hunt, 5th art.

3- R. B. Ayres—3d art.

1-William Hays, 5th art.

2-J. M. Brannan, 1st art.

3-H. A. Allen, 2d art.

4-A. P. Howe, 4th art.

5-E. G. Beckwith, 2d art.

15-Joseph Stewart, 4th art.

14-O. H. Morgan, 4th art.

15-R. V. W. Howard, 3d art.

15-R. V. W. Howard, 3d art. INFANTRY.

INFANTRY.

Loloncia.

1—Jas. V. Bomford, 8th inf.
1—P. R. De Trobriand, 13th
2—John H. King, 9th inf.
2—John H. King, 9th inf.
15—Chas. G. Pitcher, 1st inf.
15—Chas. H. Smith, 19th inf.
15—Gh. G. Pitcher, 1st inf.
15—Chas. H. Smith, 19th inf.
16—T. L. Crittenden, 17th inf.
16—T.

1—Wm. H. Lewis, 7th inf.

2—John S. Mason, 15th inf.

3—J. N. G. Whistler, 22d inf.

3—J. N. G. Whistler, 22d inf.

4—B. E. A. Crofton, 17th inf.

5—M. M. Biunt, 14th inf.

6—P. T. Swaine, 22 int.

7—O. A. Mack, 1st inf.

3—H. C. Nerriam, 24th inf.

9—H. C. Nerriam, 24th inf.

10—A. C. March, 24th inf.

11—J. E. Yard, 24th inf.

11—J. E. Yard, 24th inf.

12—Z. R. Bitss, 23th inf.

13—George Gibson, 5th inf.

13—George Gibson, 5th inf.

#### RAPID TRANSIT.

A Compromise Open-Sunken Road of Four Tracks in Centre of the Avenues. with Bridges at the Crossings. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Having read with much interest the various plans submitted by your correspondents for a means of "rapid transit" through the city of New York, I should like your indulgence while I propose still another. Besides the enormous outlay for an iron structure, the objections to an elevated road are so numerous as to render that plan almost imprac ticable. The objections to an underground roadway, though different, are equally numerous, and a road built on either plan would most likely fail to attract passengers-the former on account of its actual or apparent danger, the other on account of its discomforts.

As this is an era of compromises, I propose compromise between the elevators and the subterraneans. And, first, let us suppose, we are to build a railroad and nothing else—leave out of our calculation all systems of docking, whariage, sewerage, &c., each formidable in itself, and not to be thought of in connection with this enterprise. This road must have four tracks, a down and a return track for through trains, ditto for way trains. Nothing less will fully meet the exigency. This will require twenty-eight feet of the street. Now let us select an avenue, say Fourth avenue, loo feet wide. Deduct sidewalks, 22 feet; roadway, 28 feet, making fifty feet, and we have fifty feet leit, twenty-five feet on each side, enough for a thoroughtare, though marrow. The pavements will be narrow likewise, but we cannot be too liberal with pedestrians, and if any are disposed to complain they should get in the cars and ride. The cars to be used should be similar to the street cars now in use, with seats ranged along the sides and about ten feet high above the track.

Now I propose simply this:—Dig a trench through the avenue twenty-eight feet wide and seven feet deep and wall it up; lay therein four tracks, bridge the cross streets, raising the bridges four feet above the street level, and then raise the streets to the level of the bridges, which will cause short inclined planes. But if the planes should in practice be found to interfere too much with the streets let the tracks dup at the bridges which will cause short inclined planes. But if the planes should in practice be found to interfere too much with the streets let the tracks dup at the bridges which will cause short inclined planes. But if the planes should in practice be found to interfere too much with the streets let the tracks dup at the bridges which will cause short inclined planes. But if the planes should in practice be found to interfere too much with the streets and would cause no perceptible strain on rolling stock. The only reason for raising bridges at all is that the cars may be partially above gro compromise between the elevators and the subterraneans. And, first, let us suppose, we are to

a reversal of Mr. Church's plan, whose sensible suggestions first prompted this statement, and, I think, more in accordance with the natural order of things—viz., that the heaviest objects should gravitate to the bottom.

Without going into details I might add that where stations were required small spaces could be excavated from the streets sufficient for waiting rooms, with platforms, staircases, &c., each in charge of a careful watchman. The advantages of this plan are—First, a perfectly solid roadbed, walled in; second, a daylight ride, without smoke, dust or vitiated air; third, moderate cost. In short, a road at once safe, comfortable, pleasant, with fewer objections than any plan I have yet seen advocated.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 4, 1874.

Opposition to an Elevated Cross Town Road.

At a meeting of a number of the residents of the upper part of the city, held a few evenings since, to oppose the running of an elevated road across the city, it was resolved that as large a remonstrance of the people as possible against such road should be presented to the Legislature. The following is the remonstrance now being circulated. Respectfully, J. P. FITCH, Chairman of Committee.

Chairman of Committee.

New York, Peb. 6, 1874.

REMONSTRANCE TO THE LEGISLATURE AGAINST THE REBUTION

OF A CROSS TOWN FILEWATER RAIROAD.

The undersigned, residents and property owners in the
city of New York, having been informed that the Legislature has been asked to grant authority to extend a
branch line of the Greenwich street and Ninth Avenue
Elevated Railroad across the city, from that avenue to
the Grand Central depot or its vicinity, beg leave respectfully, but most earnestly, to remonstrate against
the grant of such a right by your honorable body, and
for the following, among other, reasons:—

1. An elevated road of the character of that now constructed in Ninth avenue, of this city, running through a
cross street at any point on the risland, and particularly
over its central portions, would be a public nuisance. It
would depreciate the value of property in the street
when the contract of the residence of the city
it would render surface carriage riding and of the city
and down the city so dangerous as wen might to interdict
it; and it would effectually prevent the construction of
any other cievated road running porth and south.

2. It could contribute very little, if anything, to rapid
transit between the northern and southern limits of the
city, the only direction in which increased racinities for
rapid transit are urgently required.

3. It is not demanded by any expression of public sentiment through the press or otherwise in its favor.

4. To grant the privilege of building and operating such
a road would be to inflict alike a great public and private wrong, without reason or justineation itomade
ger transit up and down the city may be provided, they
most earnessly and emphatically protest and remonstrate against the great by your homorable mody of a
right to over a few and the property of the city.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

### CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The Importance of Terminal Facilities Endorsed by New York Merchants.

The following correspondence was yesterday received from the merchants signing it by officers of the New York Cheap Transportation Association, endorsing the action of that body in

# YACHTING.

The Annual Meeting of the New York Yacht Club.

RESOLUTIONS ON MR. MORTON'S POEM

The June Regatta To Be Sailed Without Time Allowance.

The annual meeting of the New York Yacht Club was held on Thursday evening in their club rooms, on the corner of Madison avenue and Twentyseventh street. There was a large attendance o members, presided over by Commodore J. G. Bennett, and Vice Commodore W. P. Douglas and Rear Commodore G. L. Kingsland were also in at-tendance. After hearing the minutes of the previous meeting a motion to amend the constitution and bylaws, so as to make the Regatta Committee act during the year, instead of only at the June regatta, was proposed and carried. By this amendment ail races and matches sailed during the year under the auspices of the New York Yacht Club will be governed by the Regatta Committee. The meeting then went into the annual election of officers, and Messrs. John H. Draper and James O. Proudfit were appointed tellers. The following officers were unanimously elected :-

omcers were unanimously elected:—
Commodore—James Gordon Bennett.
Vice Commodore—William P. Douglas.
Rear Commodore—George L. Kingsland.
Secretary—Charles A. Minton.
Treasurer—Sheppard Homans.
Measurer—A. Cary Smith.
Fiest Surgeon—L. de Forest Woodruff, M. D.
Regatta Committee—William Krebs, Edward E.
Dasse, Wilham B. Bend.
House Committee—George W. Kidd. T. T. Law-

House Committee—George W. Kidd, T. T. Law-rence, J. G. Beresford, Fletcher Westray, N. D. White. On motion of Rear Commodore Kingsland, Baron

Adolphe de Rothschild and Sir Robert Peel were elected honorary members of the club. The Treasurer then presented his report for the current year, which showed an extremely favor-

able statement of the club finances.
The Committee on Classification of Yachts then reported, and on motion the following rule was

adopted :-First class schooners, all measuring 7,000 cubic

feet and over. Second class schooners, all measuring less than 7,000 cubic feet. First class sloops, all measuring 2,000 cubic feet and over.

Second class sloops, all measuring less than 2,000 cubic leet.

The old rule, as regards the number of men to be allowed in a race, was partly restored, so as to allow an unlimited number to the two classes of schooners and first class sloops, but confining second class sloops to one man to each 200 cubic feet and fractional part thereof.

A regulation as to size of small boats to be carried was adopted as follows:-First class schooner-Boat not less than 16 feet

in length.
Second class schooner—Boat not less than 14 feet First class sloop—Boat not less than 12 feet in Second class sloop—Boat not less than 10 feet in

length. In connection with the above subject it was resolved, as an experiment, to sail the annual reout time allowance, but according to the new classification; prizes to be awarded to each class.

vision of Signal Code, reported progress, and the committee was then empowered to have 200 copies printed at a cost not exceeding \$600. Mr. E. M. Wright then offered his report which

pronounced in favor of accepting Mr. Arkwright's donation of land at Warsaw Sound, near Savannah, Ga., which was offered for a winter station for the New York Yacht Club. The report was adopted and Mr. Arkwright's donation accepted. Commodore Bennett then called the attention of

the members to a communication from Mr. Hamilton Morton, the late Secretary of the club. On motion the letter, as follows, was read by Secre-

To JAMES GONDON BENNETT, Esq., Commodore of the New York Yacht Club:—

DEAR SIR—The undersigned has great satisfaction in dedicating to the "New York Yacht Club"—
whose important interests have been long and most efficiently promoted, in various ways by yourself—the accompanying contribution, intended to describe with measurable accuracy five interna-

whose important interests have been long and most efficiently promoted, in various ways by yourself-the accompanying contribution, intended to describe with measurable accuracy five international races upon ocean and bay arenas, between the British schooner yacht Livonia and the American schooner yachts. Columbia and Sappho, which general interest and regarded as suggesting an effort to secure for it a permanent record.

Such dedication to the New York Yacht Club is of obvious propriety, and due to it as the first organized institution initiating in the United States a yachting navy, which has become worthy of the country by numerous and flourishing kindred associations.

The present occasion is availed of by the undersigned to express his unteigned interest in a continuance of the uninterrupted high character and material prosperity of the club. Of his unchanged conviction of its eminent usefalness as an instrumentality for rendering impossible any dangerous complication between nations, "one, in language, morals and arts," that require but to be better acquainted to remain fast friends. Of its value as an incentive to improvement in marine architecture and to make good seamanship a valued accomplishment, and as tending to enhance general popular favor towards that maritime feature of our country's greatness "coeval with her earliest conflicts for independence," and presented by her galiant "naval service afloat."

A presentation to the club, through its Commodore, of the volume referred to will confer a favor upon yours, very truly, HAMILTON MORTON.

New York, Feb. 5, 1874.

The following resolutions were then offered and manimously adopted :-

unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the New York Yacht Club are gratified to acknowledge the honor done to them by a dedication of a nautical poem referred to in the communication of their former and esteemed officer.

Resolved, That the episode in their history which the work describes is regarded by them as one of marked im portance in general maritime and yachting annals.

Resolved, That the same has been delineated with fairness, practical knowledge, accuracy and taste.

Resolved, That the obligations of the club be conveyed to Mr. Morton, through the Secretary, by furnishing a copy of the proceedings of the meeting relating to this subject, and further
Resolved, That the work be placed in the library of the New York Yacht Club.

Mr. B. W. (Sameron then suggested the propriety

Mr. R. W. Cameron then suggested the propriety of the club establishing a life membership, and suggestions were advanced, it was finally resolved that all members of fifteen years' standing or upwards shall have the privilege of becoming life members on the payment of \$100, which shall be in lieu of any further payment for dues, and that the money thus obtained be placed asid, as a sinking fund for the redemption of the club bonds.

On resolution of Mr. W. Quincy Morton a committee consisting of W. Q. Morton, W. P. Douglas and G. L. Kingsland was appointed to draft suitable resolutions in regard to the late Anson Livingston and William H. Major, and report at next meeting.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

ENGLISH YACHTING PROSPECTS.

(From Bell's Life in London, Jan. 24.) In course of a recent visit to the yachting building yards in the south we were pleased to find on hands an unwonted amount of business and activity even for this season of the year, the Cowes, Gosport, Lymington and Southampton builders being all deep in new work or otherwise. Taking Southampton first in order, and judging by the number of yachts in winter quarters there, the Itchen this year nearly divides honors with the Medina, the great mail port, from its close proximity to the metropolis, and with every requirement for fitting out easily obtainable, being probably now regarded the most convenient venue for lying in ordinary. Fay's yard, at this port, has grown into a wonderfully extensive establishment, a fleet of upwards of thirty yachts now massing there. We have never seen better ordered or more convenient premises for the purpose, and we here had the pleasure of viewing, high and dry, several of the most famous of the racing division. The signs of the approaching season are rapidly becoming manifest along the Itchen banks, several of the cracks—notably the Cetonia, Egeria, Arcthusa, Lizzie, &c.—being in hand, undergoing that operation familiarly known as 'being improved upon,' while the Vanquard, Kriemblida, Arrow, Norman, Glance, &c., are, we

hear, also promised like treatment. The Cetonia, who burst like a meteor on the racing world at the close of the last season. Is exchanging lead for iron ballast, her timber space, &c. the close of the last season. Is exchanging lead for iron ballast, her timber space, so lead to the close of the last season is a close of the last season than last. Her weak point, as illustrated at Torquay, was a tendency to heel up overmuch; but this, of course, could not be wondered at, if the fact that her ballast was merely pitched down under the platform be taken into consideration. She has beautifully round and powerful lines, and, with the additional artificial power the lead will impart, there will be no future fear about her keeping on her legs in any weather.

The famous Egeria is, we are informed, to line season we very extensive atterations, involving season work of the catternes, is to be filled out to the extent of several inches in some parts, and in the forebody a little flat surface is to be rounded by lipping. Her keel, which is now straight fore and aft, is to be cambered, and the fore gripe cased. With a view, we suppose, of reducing tonnage, the Egeria is to be shorn of her moulded cutwater and given a "Pantomime" stern, and we hear the masts are to go back to their original rake. The Arcthusa has been stripped for recoppering, &c., athough now filled out with lead boiled on from garboards well night could will be a supposed of the season, to see the card, down and he arrangement of this sort is, no doubt, highly conductive to speed, and now-a-days a yacht with no more fittings than a bathing machine is allowed to enter as in "Gruising trim." The Kriemhilda, we hear, is to have more outside lead, and the Arrow is promised, before the commencement of another season, to be put on an equal footing with the world of the commencement of another season, to be put on an equal footing with the arman can be large with the results of the season could be filled out or her rather heavy quarters tucked up. Last season,

#### ANOTHER DOMESTIC HORROR.

The Alleged Malepractice Case at Mott Haven-Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest-Self-Destruction of a Mother and Her Unborn Offspring.

At the Morrisania Town Hall, yesterday afternoon, Coroner Miller resumed the inquest touching the demise of Hannah Murray, a married woman, aged thirty, who died suddenly in the house of a female physician at Mott Haven on Wednesday last.

From the testimony it appeared that deceased was living apart from her husband be-cause the latter could not support her the way she wished to live. In absence of her husband deceased the earned a livelihood by sewing for various families in the city. About two weeks ago she called at the house of Mrs. Dr. Josephine Smith, in Denman street, Mott Haven, whom she had known previously, and requested to be treated for a uterine complaint, at the same time saying that she had no money to pay for medical treatment, but would do whatever sewing the Doctress might require. This offer was accepted and deceased took up her temporary abode with Mrs. Smith, at the same time exacting a promise from the latter that she would not inform her relations in New York as to her whereabouts.

Deputy Coroner Joyce made a post-mortem examination of the remains, and found that the laters of the property of about three months! in the city. About two weeks ago she called at

uterus contained a fectus of about three months' growth. He also testified that all the organs were in a perfectly healthy condition, although he discovered unmistakable evidence of the presence of oil of tansy in the abdominal viscera. He testified that death was occasioned by cerebral hemorrhage or apoplexy, superinduced by the drug named. On examining the brain a clot of congulated blood was found on the right frontal bone, which might have been caused by deceased falling to the floor immediately preceding her death, as testified to by another witness. Dr. Joyce also testified to having examined the remedies kept by Mrs. Dr. Smith, and found among them neither medicines nor instruments which could be used to bring about a miscarriage.

Mrs. Dr. Smith in her statement testified that she was a practising physician, and had graduated

Mrs. Dr. Smith in her statement testified that she was a practising physician, and had graduated from the New York Medical College for Females; that deceased carefully concealed from her the fact of her pregnancy; that she had treated her for a uterine disease, and had never given her oil of tansy or any other medicine for the purpose of producing a miscarriage.

The last witness told her story in such an ingenuous and straightforward manner as left no doubt upon the minds of her auditors that she was entirely innocent even of an intention to commit a crime. Her statement was made to the jury at the request of her counsel, James R. Angel. It further appeared from the evidence that a vial containing oil of tansy was found in a value owned by deceased after her death; and the jury, believing that the drug was self-administered, rendered a verdict exonerating Mrs. Dr. Smith from all culpability in the matter.

EX-SHERIFF BRENNAN'S RELEASE. He Is a Free Man Again To-Day-He Declines to be Feted on the Occasion of His Departure from Jail.

Sheriff Conner sent an order yesterday afternoon to Warden Dunham, of Ludlow Street Jail, to discharge ex-Sheriff Brennan and ex-Deputy Shields at twelve o'clock last night, when their term of confinement was to expire. A HERALD reporter called at the jail and saw the ex-Sheriff, who looked quite as blooming as a rose and very much fatter.

REPORTER—May I ask if you intend leaving these feative quarters to-day?

EX-SHERIPF—I could go to-day, but want to stay up to the very last minute. I do not want to tell exactly when I shall go, as I want to avoid all publicity.

exactly when I shall go, as I want to avoid all publicity.

REPORTER—Your friends will give you a handsome reception, will they not?

EX-SHRIFF—Several arrangements of this kind were on foot, and I heard that even bands of music had been enpaged, but I have insisted that all these projects should be abandoned at once, as I wish to go out quietly and without any publicity or demonstration whatever. When I go away from here I shall go home and spend a few days quietly at my house trying to obtain rest and seclusion.

REPORTER—Has the confinement affected your health?

health ?

Ex-SHERIFF-Oh, very slightly. A few days of

health?

Ex-Sieriff-Oh, very slightly. A few days of rest will do me good, however.

The ex-Sheriff then nodded good-by, and went to join his family in the room formerly occupied by ex-Warden Tracy. As the door opened, a lovely vista of huge baskets of flowers, fruit, &c., met the reporter's eyes, and a delicious fragrance was wafted toward him.

The Man who slept while genet vanished, ex-Deputy Shields, stated to the reporter that he and the sheriff would probably leave to-day, but he would preier not to state the exact hour of their departure, as they wanted to avoid all publicity.

Mr. Shields looked rather pale, and seemed to be suffering from the effects of the confinement. He remarked that, having always been accustomed to much physical exercise, the confinement had slightly impaired his health. The ex-Deputy also expressed his sense of gratitude for the kindly treatment which he had received from the press, and conversed quitte unreservedly in regard to the escape of Genet.

Warden Dunham, of Ludiow Street Jail, said the two prisoners would not take their departure until to-day, and that all demonstration had been

warden Dunham, of Ludiow Street Jall, said the
two prisoners would not take their departure
until to-day, and that all demonstration had been
stopped by the energetic protest of the ex-Sheriff.
While Mr. Sparks, the Cierk of the Oyer and Terminer, was engaged in court yesterday afternoon,
he received a check for \$500 from ex-Sheriff Brennan in bayment of the fines imposed, by the Court
upon him and Mr. Shields.

### WHO IS BRIGHAM YOUNG?

His Original Wife-A Queer Chapter in the Life of the Prophet.

(From the Northern Echo (England).) If the parish authorities of Stockton would but make a formal application to the President of the Mormons for the money spent in maintaining his first wife, we might hear Mr. Brigham Young's own views as to the claims of the Mrs. Brigham who now resides in Stockton Aimshouse. Mrs. Brigham is too old now to journey to Utah to claim her rights, so that we fear that this interesting problem will never be authoritatively decided. The claims of Mrs. Brigham are soon stated, and it must be admitted that there is at least a considerable degree of plausibility about them. No apology is needed for discussing the subject such as is required for discussing the Tichborne case, for the Mormon President is a man who has left his mark on the history of our age. Anything tending to throw light upon his origin and identity is a matter of interest to the historian as well as to the general public, to whom Brigham Young is a much more real personage than the Emperor of Braze The story which was told by Mrs. Brigham to our Stockton representative is clear and straightfor-

ward. Although the old lady is now verging upon

her eightieth year she is in full possession of all

her faculties. She seems as brisk and as cheerful

as she was when, half a century since, she won the heart of her husband, concerning whose identity controversy is now raging. She says that on the 27th of February, 1820, she was married to a man of the name of William Brigham, at Stockton Old Church, by the Rev. Mr. Gilpin. This man, a cooper by trade, worked for many years in Stockton, both before and after his marriage. He was the illegitamate son of a man named Young, his mother's name being Mary Brigham, it is in these twe names that there is the first ground for suspicion that the "William Brigham" of Suckton may be none other than "Brigham Youngs of Sait Lake. Nothing would be more natural thas that a man seeking to disguise himself from pursuit should do so by assuming the surname of his lather and by prefixing that of his mother. Married when he was but nineteen years old William Brigham became a tather in less than a twelve-month, and before he was thirty-four years of age Mrs. Brigham bore him nine children. In 1834 he went on a voyage in the Griffin to the South Seas, and for twelve months a certain proportion of his wages was paid over to his wife. After that time the owners of the Griffin, not knowing whether Brigham was still engaged on board that vossel, discontinued their payments, and Mrs. Brigham in consequence was thrown upon the parish. A yeas and a half after this, however, Brigham turned upagain, sued the owners for £19 19s. £d., the balance of wages due, got the money, and found himself confronted by a claim for £10, made by the parochal authorities, who had been maintaining his wife. The prospective loss of half his wages seems to have decided his course. He refused to pay a farthing, and without seeing his wife their long separation he left London. At this point William Brigham vanishes from the scene and is never neard of again. Mrs. Brigham says she heard through a frient that a man who knew Brigham Young, the Mormon Prophet, had said that he nad worked with him as a cooper in London. This rumor, together with the tact that the Mormon President bore the names of her husband and his father, caused Mrs. Brigham to estertain the suspicion that the long-lost William Brigham was actually ruling at Salt Lake. She backs this up with another reminiscence of their married life, which we conless throws considerable doubt upon the accuracy of her narrative. She says—at least so it i piexion, nye leet eight inches or live leet linches in height, broad shoulders and a slight stoop. The last visitor to Sait lake City, whose account we have before us, describes Brigham Young, in 1871, as being about "nye reet eight inches in beight, thick set, with whiskers of light orown halr meeting under his chin. He has small blue eyes, a slightly aquiline nose, a square business-like head, a light set mouth and a strong jaw," A portrait of Brigham Young, Mrs. Brigham says, bears considerable resemblance to her lost husband, while it was identified at once as "father" by her eldest daugnter, who cannot have been more than thirteen years of age when William Brigham left Stockton. There is also an extraordinary similarity between the portrait of Brigham's son. They look as if they were portraits of the same man at different ages. All this evidence points in one direction. An indignant "Latter Day Saint" declares that several persons who knew "Blille Brigham's says that he does not resemble Brigham Young's portrait; but his asseverations are worth little beside the instantaneous recognition of the portrait of the Mormon President as that of her latter by Mrs. Brigham's daugnter. The evidence is certainly sufficient at least to justify the being that it is not only perfectly possible, but by no means improbable, for William Brigham, of Stockton, to be the same man who now bears the title of "President of the Church of the Latter Day Sainta all over the world." Mrs. Brigham, however, contributes evidence that ought to be conclusive, one way or another, about the identity of William Brigham with Brigham Young. Her husband saw very badly with one eye; he bad a large mole on one of his shoulders, and on one of his fingers, owing to a cut a little above the first joint, a nait used to grow, which frequently required cutting. This last peculiarity may have been removed by time, but the mole on the shoulder and the dim-sightedness of one eye ought to be sufficient to settle the single and the sufficient of the Mormon were relieved of the odium of having given birth to Brigham Young; while, if it is fairly proved that Mrs. Brigham, of Stockton, is the only legitimate wife of President Brigham Young, of Utah, the Mormon Seer may, perhaps, deign to apply some of his vast wealth to save Mrs. Brigham Young No I from the state of poverty in which she now lies.

TOMPKINS AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The new and spacious edifice erected by the congregation of the Tompkins avenue church, corner of McDonough street, Brooklyn, will be formally dedicated on Thursday evening next, February 12. The dedicatory sermon upon the occasion will be delivered by Rev. John Hall, D. D., and the subject announced is "Our Church—Its Strength and Beauty." The building, which is 100 leet each way, cost \$80,000. It is built of Philadelphia brick, with stone trimmings. The pastor is Rev. Frederick C. Clark.

A SIDEWALK OBSTRUCTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I was pleased to notice an article in the HERALD cumbrances," and was glad to know that the authorities had taken action in the matter, I would call their attention, through the columns of the call their attention, through the columns of the Herald, to a certain nuisance which they seem to have overlooked, as I have failed to see any change since such orders were issued.

The nuisance I refer to is a truck which stands continually, every morning and atternoon, in front of the store of Titus & Co., No. 7 James slip. This being the thoroughlare leading to one of the principal ferries on the East River the sidewalks are very much needed by the people who cross said ferry, but who, in consequence of the above obstruction, are obliged always to take to the street, much to the danger of life and limb, at such hours of the day. This is a continual obstruction and ought to be removed. Yours, &c.,

New York, Feb. 6, 1874. James H. DOWNEY.